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**Commission des Affaires étrangères et européennes, de la
Défense, de la Coopération et de l'Immigration**

Procès-verbal de la réunion du 16 juin 2016

Ordre du jour :

1. Adoption des projets de procès-verbaux des réunions des réunions du 21 janvier, des 11 et 25 avril, des 6, 9, 14 et 23 mai 2016
2. Entrevue avec le Ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire sur le Sommet humanitaire mondial et sur les commissions de partenariat avec le Mali et le Cap-Vert
3. Adoption de la liste des documents transmis par les institutions européennes du 4 au 10 juin 2016
4. Divers

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1. Adoption des projets de procès-verbaux des réunions des réunions du 21 janvier, des 11 et 25 avril, des 6, 9, 14 et 23 mai 2016

Les projets de procès-verbaux sont adoptés.

2. Entrevue avec le Ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire sur le Sommet humanitaire mondial et sur les commissions de partenariat avec le Mali et le Cap-Vert

Le Sommet humanitaire mondial les 23 et 24 mai 2016 à Istanbul

Le Ministre souligne que pour la première fois, l'aide humanitaire a été le sujet principal d'une telle réunion. Au total, quelque 9.000 personnes ont participé au Sommet, dont 55 chefs d'Etat, des membres de gouvernements, ainsi que des représentants de cercles privés et de la société civile de 73 pays. Le travail s'est fait notamment dans des ateliers thématiques. Le Ministre et le Premier ministre ont participé à 8 ateliers. Le Premier ministre a aussi tenu un discours lors de la séance plénière.

Le Sommet humanitaire mondial était l'aboutissement d'un processus préparatif s'étendant sur trois années. Les travaux préparatoires se sont focalisés sur trois volets :

- le rapport-synthèse de l'OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs),
- le rapport du Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies,
- le groupe à haut-niveau sur le financement de l'aide humanitaire.

L'objectif était de trouver des moyens pour rendre l'aide humanitaire plus efficace et plus coordonnée, non seulement en cas d'urgence, mais aussi à moyen et à long terme. Une réforme de l'architecture du système humanitaire est visée.

Le Ministre fait distribuer trois documents :

- le « chair's summary » du Sommet,
- une liste des engagements individuels et collectifs pris par le Luxembourg,
- la Charte humanitaire du Luxembourg, signée avec des ONG.

Les documents sont annexés au présent procès-verbal.

1.500 engagements divisés en cinq volets ont été pris lors du Sommet :

- le « Grand Bargain »,
- le fonds de l'éducation,
- le « Global preparedness partnership »,
- la résilience,
- la charte concernant les personnes handicapées.

La situation humanitaire actuelle est inédite depuis la deuxième guerre mondiale, avec 60 millions de personnes déplacées et 125 millions de personnes nécessitant l'aide humanitaire dans le monde. Or, la participation des pays du G-7 au Sommet était très limitée.

Le Luxembourg a pris 42 engagements, dont 32 dans des domaines plus généraux. Un engagement pris consiste à augmenter l'enveloppe budgétaire de l'aide humanitaire de 5% par an en 2017 et 2018, passant de 40 millions à 44

millions d'euros. 5 % du financement sera engagé dans des projets locaux. Un autre engagement est de fixer les objectifs dans une Charte nationale, ce qui a déjà été réalisé.

Il s'avère au cours de la discussion que l'Union européenne a effectivement défendu des positions communes, ce qui est aussi dû à la préparation lors de la Présidence luxembourgeoise du Conseil de l'Union européenne. Le bombardement d'ambulances et d'hôpitaux a été évoqué par Peter Maurer, président du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge. L'ONG « Médecins sans Frontières » n'a pas participé au Sommet. Le Luxembourg dépense 13 % de son budget de l'aide publique au volet de l'aide humanitaire. Les communes luxembourgeoises qui s'activent dans le domaine de l'aide au développement et de l'aide humanitaire créent pour la plupart des fonds en coopération avec des ONG pour avoir un interlocuteur sur place. La Charte humanitaire a été signée avec des ONG parce que ce sont eux qui travaillent sur le terrain. L'aide humanitaire est attribuée à court terme en cas de catastrophes, et à long terme pour combattre les origines de la situation mettant un pays ou une région dans la nécessité de recevoir de l'aide humanitaire. Les crises humanitaires peuvent résulter du changement climatique ou encore de la migration. Il est essentiel de donner des perspectives aux jeunes, de donner un appui à l'économie dans les pays les plus pauvres et de veiller à une bonne gouvernance.

Les commissions de partenariat avec le Mali et le Cap Vert

Le Ministre a effectué une visite de travail au Mali du 5 au 6 mai 2016 à l'occasion de la 9^e Commission de partenariat qu'il a co-présidé avec le Ministre des Affaires étrangères malien, Abdoulaye Diop. Le sujet principal était la mise en œuvre des mesures fixées dans ce 3^e programme indicatif de coopération (PIC) avec le Mali, couvrant la période de 2015 à 2019. La présence luxembourgeoise au Nord du Mali a été particulièrement appréciée par les partenaires maliens. La situation sécuritaire y est toujours fragile. Une visite à Bamako portait essentiellement sur le renforcement de la situation sécuritaire. Le Ministre a eu des rencontres avec les responsables des missions civiles et militaires de l'Union européenne et des Nations Unies sur place. Un militaire luxembourgeois participe actuellement à la mission EUTEM. La mission MINUSMA a pour but principal de contribuer à la sécurisation de la population civile. La mission EUCAP, à laquelle le Luxembourg contribue étalement, vise à former et à soutenir la Police malienne.

Il peut être retenu de la discussion que les quelques pays qui ont pris des engagements envers le Mali les ont tenus. Or, le nombre de pays qui y est actif est restreint. Le Grand-Duché est très visible grâce à son bureau à Bamako.

Le Luxembourg entretient de bonnes relations avec la Cap Vert. Les élections du 20 mars se sont déroulées sans incident, l'ancienne opposition ayant obtenu la majorité des voix. Le nouveau Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Cap Vert, en place depuis le 20 avril, vient par ailleurs d'effectuer une visite à Luxembourg. La collaboration avec le Luxembourg est fixée dans le programme gouvernemental du Cap Vert. Le quatrième PIC couvrant la période de 2016 à 2020 a été conclu et la 16^e commission de partenariat a permis de dresser un état des lieux du programme de coopération au développement. L'enveloppe du 4^e PIC se chiffre à 45 millions d'euros répartis sur cinq ans. Le Cap Vert est le seul pays ayant conclu un quatrième PIC avec le Luxembourg. Quelques éléments nouveaux de ce programme touchent la coopération économique, notamment dans le domaine des énergies renouvelables. L'aide

au développement reste pourtant très importante et les projets qui ont connu un grand succès dans le passé seront maintenus, dont p. ex. la formation dans le domaine de l'hôtellerie ou encore l'assainissement de l'eau. L'appui budgétaire dans le domaine de la formation et l'insertion professionnelle sera porté à 10 millions d'euros. La coopération avec les partenaires du Cap Vert s'est avérée très positive.

Il ressort de la discussion que la coopération avec le Cap Vert, le Laos et le Vietnam dans le domaine de la formation hôtelière est exemplaire. Un domaine prometteur est celui des énergies renouvelables.

3. Adoption de la liste des documents transmis par les institutions européennes du 4 au 10 juin 2016

La liste des documents est adoptée. M. Claude Adam est désigné comme rapporteur du document COM (2016) 385.

4. Divers

Ce point de l'ordre du jour ne suscite aucune remarque.

Luxembourg, le 24 août 2016

La Secrétaire-administratrice,
Rita Brors

Le Président,
Marc Angel



Photo: World Humanitarian Summit



WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
SUMMIT

ISTANBUL
23-24 May 2016

CHAIR'S SUMMARY

STANDING UP FOR HUMANITY: COMMITTING TO ACTION
ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION

The first World Humanitarian Summit on 23-24 May 2016 in Istanbul convened 9000 participants from 173 Member States, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of private sector representatives, and thousands of people from civil society and non-governmental organizations. The United Nations in its 70 years has never come together at this scale, with this many different stakeholders, to discuss the pressing challenges that are resulting in so much suffering today. The generosity and substantive contribution of the Government and people of Turkey have been invaluable in facilitating and enabling this historic gathering.

Civil strife and conflicts are driving suffering and humanitarian need to unprecedented levels and serious violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of international human rights law continue on an alarming scale with entire populations left without essential supplies they desperately need. Natural disasters, exacerbated by the effects of climate change, are affecting greater numbers of women, men and children than ever before, eroding development gains and jeopardizing the stability of entire countries. At the same time we have been unable

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WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT • 1



to generate the resources to cope with these alarming trends, and there is a need for more direct predictable humanitarian financing.

The Summit has brought to the forefront of global attention the scale of the changes required if we are to address the magnitude of challenges before us. The participants have made it emphatically clear that humanitarian assistance alone can neither adequately address nor sustainably reduce the needs of over 130 million of the world's most vulnerable people. A new and coherent approach is required based on addressing root causes, increasing political diplomacy for prevention and conflict resolution, and bringing humanitarian, development and peace-building efforts together.

The inclusive, open, comprehensive, multi-stakeholder nature of the Summit has been essential to harness the skills, experience and resources required to respond to the magnitude of the challenges that confront us. Over the past three years, the Summit has consulted world leaders, civil society, international, national and regional organizations, NGOs, the private sector, academia, technical experts and most importantly people affected by crises. The Summit brought together the thousands of participants who responded to my Call to Action by making commitments and launching initiatives in the leaders' segment, seven high-level roundtables, 15 special sessions, 132 side events, and two days of plenary; as well as the exhibition fair and innovation market place. Commitments made at the Summit will also have a critical role in achieving commitments made in the 202 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris (COP 21) Agreement on Climate Change, on the needs and the interest of the most vulnerable.

Over the past two days, I have been moved by the stories I have heard, and the resilience, compassion and dedication I have witnessed. I am deeply grateful to those humanitarian workers who have travelled to Istanbul to share their experience and even more so for those who have remained to continue working on the frontlines. This Summit has truly been a unique opportunity for the global community to take responsibility to place people first: to secure their safety, to uphold their dignity, and to provide opportunities for a better future. Together we have taken steps to awaken the global conscience. We have given a glimmer of hope to millions of people suffering that they are not alone, that we stand in solidarity with them. Now our task is to transform that solidarity into action.

I am humbled and heartened by the support that has been generated toward the vision I laid out in my report One Humanity: Shared Responsibility and its Annex, the Agenda for Humanity. I am encouraged by how many participants have embraced the five core responsibilities and committed to use them as a framework to improve our collective response to humanity. As we leave Istanbul, we know that the World Humanitarian Summit is only the beginning and not the end of a journey.

I. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP TO PREVENT AND END CONFLICT

Global leaders recognized the centrality of political will to effectively prevent and end conflicts, to address root causes and to reduce fragility and strengthen good governance. Preventing and resolving conflicts would be the biggest difference leaders could make to reduce overwhelming humanitarian needs. Humanitarian action cannot be a substitute for political action. Leaders recognized this could only happen if words and good intentions were now replaced with united leadership, collective and decisive action, and a genuine commitment



to comply with the international frameworks countries had agreed on. A complementary approach to conflict prevention would be necessary, bringing together, preventive diplomacy, sustainable development, addressing climate change, upholding human rights, and building inclusive societies.

- Leaders pledged to **increase the number, skills-base and funding for people working on conflict prevention and resolution** within national administrations and international and regional organizations.
- Countries affirmed their responsibility to prevent and end conflicts through greater efforts at prevention, including by a number of States making commitments to **take early action** to prevent potential crises from deteriorating into violent conflict by collecting, analysing, sharing and acting on early warning information.
- The Summit affirmed more political leadership was required for **mediation, peaceful resolution and conflict prevention and to working collaboratively** at the regional and international levels. Commitments were made to strengthen the UN's mediation efforts, and some participants called for the Security Council to take a more proactive role by re-instating situational awareness briefings, including through the more active use of Articles 34 and 99 of the UN Charter.
- The Summit overwhelmingly affirmed that there must be greater attention to **address root causes of conflict**, and to **reduce fragility** by greater investment in inclusive and peaceful societies. Participants called for an approach that **truly engaged communities, civil society and youth**, and for the **equal participation of women** in leadership roles and peacebuilding processes.
- States and regional organizations that had successfully resolved conflicts committed to work with others in **sharing best practices**. Proposals were made to host preparations for the World Prevention Forum focused on capturing and consolidating lessons learned.

II. UPHOLD THE NORMS THAT SAFEGUARD HUMANITY

Enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict was at the very heart of the Summit, recognizing that the fundamental norms embodied in international humanitarian and human rights law provide a universal safeguard to ensure the protection of civilians in armed conflict. State, civil society and humanitarian leaders repeatedly stated that international humanitarian and human rights law is more relevant than ever: it is the last protection against barbarity. We therefore must not take the easy way out and declare all civilians collateral damage.

- Global leaders announced significant commitments to enhance **compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law** through a spectrum of concrete measures, including by training State armed forces and non-State armed groups, adopting national legislation, ratifying core international treaties, advocating their universalization, as well as education and awareness-raising. A number of participants pledged national measures to enhance the **protection of women and girls against sexual violence**. Some leaders expressed support for improved monitoring and reporting of violations, and for the Swiss-ICRC initiative towards strengthening compliance with international humanitarian law. Various participants pledged to continue to train non-State armed groups to adhere to international humanitarian and human rights law and to monitor their implementation.
- Participants recognized the urgent need for **concrete measures to reduce civilian**



casualties in the conduct of hostilities. A number of leaders pledged to continue to support the collection of data on the harm to civilians caused by the use of explosive weapons in populated areas and on good practices and lessons learned in minimizing impacts on civilians when using such weapons in populated areas. Leaders also pledged to promote the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use During Armed Conflict, as well as the Safe Schools Declaration. A number of participants expressed support for the UN Plan of Action for the Protection of Journalists and called for the creation of national mechanisms to monitor threats against them.

- Participants underscored denial of humanitarian access deprives people of human dignity. **Unfettered humanitarian access is imperative and humanitarian principles must be upheld and promoted with the utmost urgency.** More systematic approaches to monitoring and responding to access constraints were essential. Civil society shared practical examples on how to overcome impediments to principled humanitarian relief operations.
- Leaders, civil society and humanitarian organization expressed outrage by attacks committed against hospitals, patients, and medical and humanitarian workers who risk their lives to bring relief and care to those in need. Participants pledged to **raise awareness and build trust for health care personnel.** In addition, it was the need to adopt a similar declaration to the Safe Schools Declaration to spare medical facilities from military use was proposed.
- National legislation to implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; mutual legal assistance to hold perpetrators accountable for most serious crimes, and increased access to justice for victims of sexual violence were among the commitments announced as important practical steps being taken at the national level to **strengthen accountability and bring an end to impunity.** A number of participants expressed support for the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and for restraint in exercising Security Council veto power where a mass atrocity has been ascertained. There was wide agreement that unless we hold perpetrators to account, there will be no stopping this downward spiral.

III. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The Summit demonstrated the international community's resolve to live up to the pledge to leave no one behind in the quest for sustainable development for all. World leaders and people from all segments of society affirmed that those who are most at risk of being left behind, including the more than 60 million displaced, and women, children and other groups in crisis situations, will receive the global attention and support they deserve to live in safety and dignity and with opportunities to thrive.

- Participants praised the leadership and generosity of countries and communities hosting large numbers of refugees, but recognized global displacement is our shared responsibility. Many agreed on the need to better share responsibilities to **address large movements of refugees.**
- Participants resolved to pursue **a new approach to address the needs of internally displaced persons and refugees** that would meet immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development outcomes to enhance the self-reliance of refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities. To bring this vision into action, a number of participants pledged to create livelihood and education opportunities for



displaced people and committed more predictable and multi-year funding. A private organization committed to develop financial services tailored to the needs of displaced people and to waive transaction fees for people in crisis.

- Participants reaffirmed their **commitment to uphold and respect international protection standards**. Participants provided details on commitments to strengthen national legislation and policies to protect IDPs, as well as to foster the implementation of the Kampala Convention. Together these efforts will be a first step towards meeting the ambitious target of reducing internal displacement by 50 per cent, put forward in the Agenda for Humanity. A number of countries also committed to support a comprehensive framework for refugees.
- There were widespread calls at the Summit for **gender equality, women's empowerment and women's rights to become pillars of humanitarian action**. Participants committed to increased programming to enable women and girls to take on roles as leaders and decision-makers. New methods and new financial support for creating accountability to gender equality programming were announced. Plans to end tolerance of gender-based violence against women and girls were launched, and commitments were made to ensure the right to sexual and reproductive health care is fulfilled for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.
- **Education Cannot Wait - a Fund for Education in Emergencies** was launched at the Summit to support the delivery of quality education to all children in emergencies and protracted crises by 2030. Education Cannot Wait galvanized an initial commitment of \$90 million from donors and the private sector, with greater commitments expected in the lead up to the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. The Global Business Coalition for Education announced its intentions to mobilize \$100 million for this Fund in financial and in-kind contributions.
- Multi-stakeholder groups launched the first-ever **Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action**, and a **Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action**. Participants stressed the specific vulnerabilities of migrants must be considered in humanitarian response and their particular protection, human rights and assistance needs addressed. Hundreds of other commitments were made to focus efforts on those at risk of being left behind, including older persons and other groups who can be among the most vulnerable in crises.

IV. CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES: FROM DELIVERING AID TO ENDING NEED

The Summit reinforced support from all stakeholders to go beyond meeting humanitarian needs, by changing people's lives through ending needs. Global leaders recognized that humanitarian emergencies can no longer be viewed in isolation from broader sustainable development efforts, while also ensuring that humanitarian action remains principled where context. Summit commitments give impetus to the new way of working put forward in the Agenda for Humanity. Based on their comparative advantage, all actors must work together towards collective outcomes to reduce need, vulnerability and risk, and support national and local efforts, while ensuring respect for humanitarian principles.

- Participants at the Summit recognized the need to ensure **people affected by crises are not only informed and consulted, but put at the centre of the decision-making processes**. People affected by crisis should be treated as partners, not beneficiaries. Numerous commitments were made towards addressing this shift by donors, UN



agencies and NGOs including the adoption of the Core Humanitarian Standard.

- There was widespread commitment to reinforce the **coping strategies** of the affected communities themselves and to recognize and prioritised the **development of national and local capacity** to lead and respond to crises.
- The Summit also launched the Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network, set up to strengthen capacities and collaboration within and between **regional organisations** - that have been increasing their capacity to complement both national and international response and preparedness efforts.
- Participants were clear about reinforcing the importance of humanitarian actors to be able to **deliver predictable and flexible life-saving assistance** according to humanitarian principles.
- The **Global Preparedness Partnership** was launched by the Vulnerable 20 Group of Finance Ministers, the UN and the World Bank to help an initial set of 20 of the most at-risk countries achieve a minimum level of readiness to future shocks by 2020. The **One Billion Coalition for Resilience** will be driven forward to strengthen the safety, health and well-being of vulnerable populations everywhere by mobilizing 1 billion people to better support community resilience over the next ten years. Additionally, Summit participants pledged to give more **funds directly to local actors** where possible.
- Member States committed to improve practices around **data collection, analysis and early warning** including the establishment of a global risk platform. It was also announced that the United Nations committed to making all its plans and programmes risk informed. These efforts would not only greatly assist in responding better to crises, but also lead to more predictable finance to allow early action, such as through risk finance and insurance. Linked to this are commitments to scale up social protection, including through greater cash transfer programming, in more fragile contexts.
- Two alliances were launched to forge partnerships with a wider array of actors: The **Global Alliance for Urban Crises** will strengthen prevention, preparedness and response in increasingly precarious urban settings, particularly with local municipal actors; while the **Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation (GAHI)** seeks to accelerate transformative improvements in humanitarian action by creating a shared space for the development of innovative tools, approaches, and processes. The Summit also called for a transformational change in the approach to protecting and promoting the health of the millions of people that are affected by crises and endorsed a new global undertaking for **health action in crises**.
- The **Connecting Business Initiative (CBI)** was launched committing to better link private sector skills and resources before, during and after emergencies - bringing together 11 national private sector networks representing hundreds of companies worldwide - with wide multi-stakeholder support. Satellite and mobile industries have launched charters that will dramatically increase connectivity for affected populations.
- The Summit achieved significant commitments to **transcend the humanitarian-development divide** whilst reinforcing the importance of respecting humanitarian principles and space. In recognizing the need to change, the UN Secretary-General, eight United Nations agencies and endorsed by the World Bank - signed a breakthrough 'Commitment to Action' on collaborating in a New Way of Working that will lead to strengthening the United Nations to meet needs, reducing vulnerabilities and managing risk better by working together towards collective outcomes, over multi-year timeframes and based on comparative advantage in each context.

V. CORE RESPONSIBILITY FIVE – INVEST IN HUMANITY

The Summit reinforced the crucial role of financing as the key enabling and catalytic factor towards both meeting and reducing needs. Building upon the High-Level Panel for Humanitarian Financing, as well as in the Agenda for Humanity, participants made commitments that will help ensure that over 130 million people in need worldwide have increased access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection, and to make existing funds go further. More specifically, there was recognition that financing needs to be able to support the new way of working. At the same time, it was clear that there remained a need to increase direct, timely and predictable humanitarian financing.

- Participants emphasized that **humanitarian needs must be met by adequate and predictable financing**. Commitments were made to increase resources and widen the donor base, including through expanding financing streams and mechanisms, ramping up risk insurance, greater support to pooled financing mechanisms, and mobilization of Islamic Social Finance. There was broad support from Member States to increase the Central Emergency Response Fund to \$1 billion. This included a 25 per cent increase by one country, a pledge to provide \$149 million over 5 years, as well as an initiative to use risk financing (backed by a fund to help pay the premium) to establish an innovative financing mechanism linked to risk insurance.
- Donors and humanitarian partners announced agreement on a **Grand Bargain** that will help get more means into the hands of people in need by saving incrementally up to a billion dollars in efficiency savings to humanitarian action over the next five years. Included was a commitment to channel 25 per cent of **financing to national and local responders as directly as possible** by 2020. This was embodied by an ambitious set of commitments signed by 27 international and 37 international NGOs in the Charter4Change as well as others coming from the newly-established Network for Empowered Aid Response, and existing NGO networks such as ICVA, InterAction, and ACT Alliance.
- **New innovative partnerships** were announced between humanitarians and private sector financial and technology companies, who will lend their expertise in digital payments, mobile money and other areas to help meet people's needs more quickly and efficiently.
- On behalf of seven **multilateral development banks**, the World Bank and the European Investment Bank committed to close collaboration among the group in order to generate more evidence and data to guide solutions in fragile states with an objective of promoting economic resilience. In particular the World Bank announced the establishment of a **Global Financing Response Platform** which would provide long-term, extremely low-interest development projects to address fragility. The Summit also saw several concrete commitments for scaling up the use of **cash transfers** in conjunction with national social protection schemes.

VI. WAY FORWARD

The World Humanitarian Summit has been a wake-up call for action for humanity. It has generated global momentum and political will to move forward on the Agenda for Humanity and the five core responsibilities to deliver better for people across the globe. The strong commitments made against this Agenda are a first important step towards achieving this. Now is the time to act. We must honour our commitments and champion them, pursuing this



Agenda collectively and with resolve and urgency over the coming months and years.

All individual and joint commitments made will be reflected in a Commitments to Action platform. This platform will be publicly accessible and allow us to hold ourselves to account for commitments made. I am committed to building on the global momentum this first World Humanitarian Summit has generated and to working in partnership with all stakeholders to make the vision of the Agenda for Humanity a transformational reality to deliver on its five core responsibilities. In September, I will report to the United Nations General Assembly on the achievements of this Summit. I will propose ways on how to take commitments forward, including through intergovernmental and inter-agency avenues and the many initiatives, platforms and partnerships launched at the Summit. An annual update will review progress made in taking forward and implementing all that has been achieved and committed at this Summit.

The Summit is a point of departure to act, but there must also be a destination - a point where our action will have helped to transform the lives of millions of people around the world. We should collectively assess progress made in taking forward the Agenda for Humanity and the commitments we have made at this Summit by 2020. We owe it to all people affected by crises and owe it to ourselves, in the name of our common humanity and our shared responsibility. Let us now turn the Agenda for Humanity into an instrument of global transformation.



SOMMET HUMANITAIRE MONDIAL (23 – 24 mai 2016)

A. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Finance humanitaire »

1. Luxembourg commits to a general increase of its humanitarian budget line by 5% by 2018.
2. Together with its five national humanitarian partners, Luxembourg commits to subscribe to a **national humanitarian charter** aiming to maintain and promote existing best practices and to further improve the efficiency of Luxembourg's humanitarian aid in response to international crises.
3. Luxembourg commits to increase the percentage of flexible funding for humanitarian action channeled through **UN pooled funds** to reach at least 15% annually of the humanitarian budget line.
4. As an effort to increase unearmarked funding, Luxembourg commits to increase contributions to **country-based pooled funds** by 25%.
5. Luxembourg commits to increase contributions to the **CERF** by 5% in 2017 and 2018.
6. Luxembourg commits to support the development of innovative instruments in the field of **Islamic social finance**.
7. Luxembourg commits to ensure that organizational structures and internal processes foster coherence between humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, stabilization and climate finance by further **promoting its long-standing inter-institutional dialogue**.
8. Luxembourg commits to continue providing **climate finance in addition to its Official Development Assistance**.
9. Luxembourg endorses the commitments under the **Grand Bargain** with a special focus on multi-year and un-earmarked funding.
10. Luxembourg commits to continue investing in **strong data systems** to track all national and international financial flows towards common outcomes in crisis contexts with a view to improving transparency and to better reflecting the generosity of all financiers.
11. Luxembourg commits to increase its engagement with the private sector in the humanitarian field including the revitalization of the **UN led Global Compact**.

B. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Changing people's lives »

12. Luxembourg subscribes to the **Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation**.
13. Luxembourg commits to further promote **synergy between humanitarian and development actors in Mali**, with a focus on northern Mali in the sectors of health, nutrition and education and good governance under the stewardship of the Ministry of solidarity, humanitarian action and reconstruction of the North.
14. Luxembourg commits to further support **community managed disaster risk reduction** programmes to comprehensively reduce risk, vulnerability and fragility in the national and local development plans of **Bangladesh**.
15. Luxembourg commits to invest over the next 3 years in developing capacity for early warning, recovery planning, risk analysis and risk governance in the national systems of at least two countries. In this context, Luxembourg commits to contribute to the **5-10-50 multi-partner initiative by UNDP** in support of risk-informed sustainable development.
16. Luxembourg commits to increase **direct financing to local institutions** to 5% in 2020.
17. Luxembourg commits to increase expenditures on **research and development** to promote innovative solutions that reduce risk and vulnerability. Luxembourg will provide funding over three years to the **shelter research unit** implemented by the Luxembourg Red Cross together with the IFRC.
18. Luxembourg commits to increase the percentage of ODA targeted at the most fragile and conflict-affected countries by supporting the **No Lost Generation initiative** for the children affected by the Syrian crisis through an annual contribution of 2.5 million euros until 2020.
19. Luxembourg commits to support the **protection of vulnerable groups** in emergencies.
20. Luxembourg endorses the **Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities** in humanitarian action and commits towards its implementation.

C. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Natural disasters »

21. As announced at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Luxembourg commits to set up a **national platform for disaster risk reduction** that will aim to integrate risk reduction approaches into national policies.
22. Luxembourg commits to achieve the Sendai Framework target to increase people's access to multi-hazard early warning systems, including through its longstanding and ongoing Partnership with the Global Fund on Disaster Risk Reduction and a contribution to the **Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS)**. Climate finance funds will be mobilized in addition to ODA in order to increase our impact in the field of DRR.
23. Luxembourg commits to further promote the **establishment of common civil protection - humanitarian fora** at both European and international levels aiming at bringing both communities more closely together, to raise mutual awareness and foster synergies and cooperation on an operational level.
24. Luxembourg commits to increase efforts to support the **Nansen initiative** towards a protection agenda for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.
25. Luxembourg commits to **align its support behind national and local resilience efforts**, and provide vulnerable people with a mix of short term assistance to address immediate needs and longer-term assistance to improve self-reliance.

D. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Political leadership »

26. Luxembourg commits to continue supporting the **Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes (in short "Code of Conduct on mass atrocities")**.
27. Luxembourg commits to encourage the Secretary-General to use his prerogative under Article 99 of the Charter to brief the Security Council proactively on emerging issues.
28. Luxembourg commits to allocating additional, predictable resources to the **Peacebuilding Fund** to allow the Fund to continue operations at the current level of \$100 million per year.
29. Luxembourg commits to actively focus on addressing long standing human rights concerns and grievances, including patterns of discrimination and marginalization, recognizing this as a key structural cause of conflict and instability within societies.
30. Luxembourg requests that the Secretary-General develop a comprehensive plan to strengthen conflict prevention at the United Nations based on lessons learnt and

recommendations emanating from the Advisory Group of Experts on the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture, the Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, and the Global Study on Implementation of resolution 1325, in time for the “World Prevention Forum” by 2020.

E. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Uphold the norms »

31. Being a party to the Additional Protocols to the **Geneva Conventions**, Luxembourg commits to continue actively promoting universal adherence to them in its bilateral relations with States that are not party to them.
32. Being a party to the **Arms Trade Treaty**, Luxembourg commits to continue actively promoting universal adherence to the Treaty in its bilateral relations with States that are not party to it.
33. We pledge to continue to promote universalization of the **Convention on Cluster Munitions**. We will continue to promote compliance and adherence, and to reinforce the norms being established by the Convention. We will uphold our commitment to foster the humanitarian standards set by the Convention and to work for a world without cluster munitions. We remain gravely concerned about the continued use of cluster munitions and will continue to condemn any use by any actor. (JOINT)
34. We pledge to continue to promote ratification of and accession to the **Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by States**. We remain gravely concerned about the continued use of anti-personnel mines and strongly condemn any such use by any actor. We further pledge to uphold our commitment to meet the humanitarian goal of the Convention – a world free from the use and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines, and to put an end to the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines through their complete eradication. (JOINT)
35. Complementing the core commitment relating to **the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas**, we pledge to continue to engage in raising international awareness about the challenge for the protection of civilians in armed conflict posed by this practice. We commit to support the collection of data on the direct civilian harm and the reverberating effects on civilians resulting from the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas, and to contribute to the collection and exchange of good practices and lessons learned in minimizing impacts on civilians when using such weapons. We further pledge to continue to look for effective measures to strengthen the respect for international humanitarian law in this regard, among them an international political declaration on the issue. (JOINT)
36. Luxembourg commits to continue to be engaged actively and constructively in a process to find agreement on the functions and features of a **forum of States** on international humanitarian law (IHL) and ways to enhance the implementation of IHL, in conformity with resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2015 and expects that negotiations to this end be reconvened early.

37. Luxembourg commits to designate a **focal point** within its Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for promoting respect for IHL and human rights law through diplomatic and military relations.
38. Luxembourg commits to continue supporting humanitarian mine action programs aimed at clearing mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Luxembourg commits to continue cooperating with the United Nations to reduce the risks posed by landmines and explosive hazards.
39. Luxembourg confirms its commitment to incorporate the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict into military manuals, doctrine, rules of engagement, operational orders, and other means of dissemination.
40. Luxembourg commits to actively **promote the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence** in humanitarian action by promoting them in its bilateral, regional and international relations.
41. Luxembourg will support impartial humanitarian actors' efforts to engage in dialogue with, and operate in areas controlled by, non-state armed groups by providing political and financial support. Luxembourg will continue to support efforts designed to convince States and **armed non-State actors** to comply with international humanitarian law, notably as concerns the protection of children in armed conflict.
42. Luxembourg commits to continue supporting the International Criminal Court and promoting universal adherence to the Rome Statute of the ICC.

F. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Forced displacement »

43. Luxembourg will provide **access to quality education** to internally displaced and refugee children through programmes such as No Lost Generation and by organisations specialized in child education.

G. Engagements individuels/ collectifs du Luxembourg – « Gender »

44. Luxembourg will sign the **Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence (GBV) in Emergencies** and its Roadmap and to take all possible measures to keep people safe and to help survivors of GBV rebuild their lives.
45. Luxembourg reconfirms its **commitment to UNSCR 1325** and will encourage **full and equal participation and representation of women and girls** in disaster risk reduction (DRR), conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation, and in all phases of the humanitarian assistance.



Charte humanitaire du Luxembourg

Face aux défis auxquels est confrontée l'action humanitaire, nous, Gouvernement du Luxembourg et organisations humanitaires non gouvernementales cosignataires, nous engageons par la présente Charte humanitaire à contribuer à la vision unifiée du changement à laquelle appelle le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, en concrétisant cette vision en politiques et en actions.

Nous tenons à rappeler que les spécificités intrinsèques à l'action humanitaire ne doivent pas être diluées dans des concepts d'aide au développement, de consolidation de la paix et/ou d'autres agendas politiques. L'action humanitaire doit avant tout se concentrer sur l'accès et la protection impartiale des populations en danger et la réponse aux urgences, particulièrement dans les zones de conflit et en cas d'épidémie. La protection de l'espace humanitaire fait partie intégrante de nos préoccupations.

Au regard des cinq responsabilités fondamentales énoncées par le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies dans son rapport « Une seule humanité, des responsabilités partagées » du 2 février 2016, la présente Charte humanitaire formule nos positions communes et nos engagements réciproques.

Première responsabilité fondamentale : faire preuve de volonté politique pour prévenir et faire cesser les conflits

Nous rappelons le but premier des Nations Unies de maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales, et encourageons l'UE et ses Etats membres à œuvrer activement en vue d'une action opportune et résolue du Conseil de sécurité destinée à prévenir ou à mettre fin à la commission de génocide, de crimes contre l'humanité ou de crimes de guerre. L'action humanitaire ne peut pas servir de substitut à la recherche de solutions politiques aux conflits.

Nous nous engageons à contribuer à la mise en lumière des situations à risque et des violations du droit international humanitaire, et des droits de l'homme, à maintenir une attention sur les conflits et les crises oubliés et à soutenir la pleine participation des populations et de la société civile aux processus politiques et de gouvernance.

Deuxième responsabilité fondamentale : faire respecter les normes qui protègent l'humanité

Nous réaffirmons que les principes humanitaires, le droit international humanitaire et le code de conduite pour le Mouvement international de la Croix- Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge doivent guider nos actions et que la protection des personnes affectées par des crises humanitaires d'origine naturelle, sanitaire ou humaine et celle des civils en zone de conflit doivent être au centre de ces actions.

Nous resterons attentifs à l'humanité, l'impartialité, la neutralité et l'indépendance de nos actions humanitaires, particulièrement dans les contextes où les autorités locales, gouvernementales et/ ou les parties prenantes à un conflit risquent de mettre en cause ces principes humanitaires.

Nous appelons solennellement à un arrêt de l'utilisation d'armes explosives en zones peuplées et à la protection des infrastructures médicales et des infrastructures civiles telles que les écoles contre les attaques ciblées ou indiscriminées. Nous nous engageons à soutenir les efforts visant à mettre un terme à ces pratiques, y compris ceux permettant de faire la lumière sur les responsabilités engagées par de tels actes et à apporter assistance aux victimes de telles attaques.

Troisième responsabilité fondamentale : ne laisser personne de côté

Nous réaffirmons que l'aide aux plus vulnérables est une priorité clé.

Nous nous engageons à promouvoir la protection des groupes vulnérables et des communautés discriminées, y inclus les femmes, les enfants, les personnes âgées et les personnes handicapées, et à soutenir l'amélioration de la prise en compte des besoins spécifiques de ces groupes dans la réponse humanitaire et la mise en œuvre des autres types d'actions connexes liées par exemple à la prévention des conflits et à la préparation aux catastrophes.

Nous nous engageons à promouvoir la participation égale et à part entière des femmes et des filles dans la réduction des risques, la prévention et la résolution de conflits, la reconstruction et la réhabilitation post-conflit et durant toutes les phases de l'action humanitaire.

Nous nous engageons à soutenir la lutte contre la violence fondée sur le sexe dans les crises humanitaires – catastrophes naturelles, conflits et déplacements forcés.

Nous reconnaissons le caractère de plus en plus prolongé des déplacements forcés et nous nous engageons, dans le respect de nos tâches et rôles spécifiques, à prendre les mesures opérationnelles pour répondre aux besoins et réduire les vulnérabilités des personnes déplacées, réfugiées et des communautés d'accueil, ainsi que les mesures politiques nécessaires pour garantir l'application du Droit à l'asile, améliorer leur accueil et s'attaquer aux causes profondes de ces déplacements.

Quatrième responsabilité fondamentale : améliorer les conditions de vie – fournir une aide ne suffit plus, il faut mettre fin au dénuement

Nous rappelons le rôle clé et la valeur ajoutée des organisations non gouvernementales et des organisations de la société civile qui fournissent aujourd'hui l'essentiel de la réponse humanitaire. Un système essentiellement axé sur le rôle des Etats affectés, même avec l'appui des agences des Nations Unies, ne peut en effet pas relever les nombreux défis qui se posent pour une réponse adaptée, diligente et qui permet d'atteindre ceux qui ont le plus besoin d'aide ; réponse qui se heurte à de nombreux obstacles qui relèvent en partie des autorités locales et des lourdeurs inhérentes à la coordination entre bailleurs internationaux.

Nous nous engageons à promouvoir le rôle des acteurs locaux, y compris des organisations à base communautaire, des ONG locales et des autorités locales ou nationales dans le souci d'accroître l'aide apportée aux bénéficiaires et à renforcer leurs capacités dans le cadre d'un soutien aux intervenants pertinents et de première ligne. Nous nous refusons cependant à opposer ONG locales

et internationales car nous considérons leurs rôles respectifs comme complémentaires. Nous affirmons que la diversité du secteur humanitaire est la clé d'une réponse adéquate et adaptée aux différents contextes.

Nous nous engageons à renforcer, au niveau du Gouvernement luxembourgeois et des ONG luxembourgeoises qui œuvrent dans différents champs d'action, les liens entre actions humanitaires, actions de prévention des conflits et de préparation aux catastrophes et actions de développement, notamment en promouvant une collaboration étroite entre les différents acteurs concernés et en développant autant que possible des stratégies qui se renforcent mutuellement.

Nous réaffirmons dans ce contexte que l'action humanitaire, bien que complémentaire aux efforts de prévention des conflits, de préparation aux catastrophes, et de renforcement de la résilience, renvoie à des responsabilités et à des modes d'intervention qui lui sont propres. La recherche de synergies et de cohérences entre l'action humanitaire et ces autres activités ne doit ni diluer les spécificités inhérentes à l'action humanitaire ni se traduire par une réduction des moyens qui sont alloués à l'action humanitaire.

Cinquième responsabilité fondamentale : investir dans l'humanité

Nous reconnaissons l'importance d'améliorer l'efficacité de la réponse humanitaire, tout en soulignant que l'efficacité de l'aide doit avant tout s'orienter sur l'adéquation de la réponse apportée par rapport aux besoins et ne peut reposer sur le seul impératif de réduire les coûts.

Nous nous engageons pour cela à augmenter la flexibilité et la réactivité des opérateurs humanitaires par une simplification des procédures administratives liées à l'accès et à la gestion des financements et à une harmonisation de ces procédures avec les autres bailleurs de fonds, par une augmentation de la prévisibilité des ressources allouées à l'action humanitaire en favorisant les financements pluriannuels, par le développement de relations privilégiées avec des partenaires ayant démontré leurs compétences et capacités à déployer une réponse humanitaire appropriée, et par une meilleure coordination interinstitutionnelle pour l'évaluation des besoins.

Nous nous engageons à consacrer un financement approprié aux acteurs les mieux placés pour répondre aux besoins des populations affectées, en tenant compte des spécificités de chaque contexte d'intervention et en portant une attention particulière aux ONG locales.

Nous nous engageons à continuer d'améliorer le niveau de professionnalisme des acteurs étatiques et non gouvernementaux du Luxembourg et par là aussi la plus-value sur le terrain. Pour cela, nous soutenons une juste prise en charge de coûts de gestion des opérations, appropriés au déploiement d'une réponse humanitaire adaptée, diligente et permettant d'atteindre ceux qui ont le plus besoin d'aide.

Nous portons une attention particulière à réduire au maximum le risque auquel est exposé le personnel humanitaire, national ou international, sur le terrain, en soutenant les mesures de protection nécessaires et la flexibilité indispensable en termes de modalités de mise en œuvre pour faire face aux contraintes sécuritaires.

